



BOROUGH OF ILKESTON

ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT

1971



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Medical Officer of Health:

PHILIP WEYMAN,

L.R.C.P. & S.E., L.R.F.P. & S., D.P.H., M.F.C.M., F.R.S.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

R. W. BOOTH, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., M.I.P.H.E., A.M.Inst. P.C.

BOROUGH OF ILKESTON

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: Alderman W. R. TOMLINSON

Vice-Chairman: Councillor D. W. WINDMILL

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR (Councillor Mrs. M. A. R. BOYD)

Alderman—

FLETCHER, Mrs. F. R.

Councillors—

BETTLE, K. G., J.P.

COOPER, G. H.

DEAN, E. A.

GUNN, J. T.

PESTELL, L.

RODGERS, W.

SMITH, K. G., J.P.

SPENCER, E. A.

STRAW, I., c.c.

TURNER, A.

HOUSING COMMITTEE

Chairman: Alderman F. N. MEACHEM, C.C.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor K. G. SMITH, J.P.

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR (Councillor Mrs. M. A. R. BOYD)

Aldermen—

KIRBY, F.

TAYLOR, E. G. W., c.c.

Councillors—

BASSETT, P. A.

BEECHAM, J., c.c.

GOULTON, D. W.

POOLE, J. J.

STRAW, I., c.c.

THORNLEY, L. J.

TURNER, A.

WELLS, J. A.

WINDMILL, D. W.

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Medical Officer of Health:

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Mrs. J. STAFF (Resigned 23/4/71)

Mrs. J. GOWEN (Appointed 24/5/71)

Chief Public Health Inspector:

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BOROUGH OF ILKESTON
ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Ilkeston*

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for the year 1971. This is number fourteen prepared by your Medical Officer but as Medical Officer to four Authorities, it is also number fifty-six.

Changes continue. Perhaps the most noticeable was the decision not to continue to recommend smallpox vaccination as a routine procedure in this country. Many people were disturbed by this and perhaps even now are not too clear on the changed circumstances which make this possible. It is an example of the need to keep our procedures under constant review and not hesitate to take action if a balanced view shows that change is required.

The decision by the Council to clear all the substandard houses and embark on their ambitious programme of house building to enable this to be done was most welcome.

The Chief Public Health Inspector remarks on this in his report.

The reorganization of the Social Services begins to take effect. The Department of Health and Social Security Circular 53/71 points the way these services must look. This is referred to in the report.

The large sums of money spent on modernization of homes is an example of the steps being taken from the "Coal Age" to the "Piped Fuel Age" with all its modern home equipment.

Perhaps the report on the work of the Ilkeston Home and Public Safety Committee might emphasize the need for more and better maintenance of all this modern equipment. The home is still the family workshop even if members are out most of the time, or slumped before the "goggle-box" !

Disappearance of open fires reduces the risk of some accidents but provides problems of its own. There is an increase in the bulk of refuse for disposal although the weight is less.

Perhaps reorganization will at last provide the long discussed incinerator for refuse for the town !

Will reorganization also have to take up the long discussed proposals for improvement areas too ?

The support of members of the Council for matters intimately concerning the people of the town is much appreciated.

The active, cheerful and helpful members of the Health Department staff act together very happily.

Comments and information from general practitioners and their staff have been most useful during the year.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

P. WEYMAN,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS

The Statistics which appear in this report have been compiled from information received from a number of sources throughout the year.

They are kept to a minimum in this report but some are necessary so that comparisons can be made with previous years.

The Registrar of Births and Deaths for Ilkeston supplies a weekly return giving details of births and deaths occurring in the area.

Notifications of infectious disease are sent in by Medical Practitioners and in cases of Tuberculosis sometimes by the Chest Physicians and Hospital Medical Officers.

The notification of suspected cases is most important, for instance in poliomyelitis, food poisoning and dysentery. Telephone communications are much appreciated and can save a great deal of time.

Additional information about infectious disease and undiagnosed illnesses comes from hospitals, school teachers, parents, health visitors and casual conversations.

At weekly and quarterly intervals, details regarding infectious disease, births and deaths, are received from the Registrar General. This enables a watch to be kept on any unusually prevalent disease in the County, or surrounding districts or towns.

Information received from Medical Officers of Health or Port Medical Officers about travellers leads to surveillance of persons arriving from Smallpox areas. Sometimes contacts of paratyphoid cases require examination to ensure that they are free from disease.

Many points occur during the year and are dealt with in a routine manner.

POPULATION.

The estimated population of the Borough at the 30th June, 1971 was given by the Registrar General as 34,210. This is a decrease of 960 from the estimate made at the same time in 1970.

BIRTHS.

594 live births were registered in 1971 giving a crude birth rate per thousand of the population of 17·4. When adjusted for comparison purposes by the application of the comparability factor of 1·01 the rate is 17·6 which compares with a rate of 16·0 for England and Wales.

See Summary of Statistics and Table 4.

Still Births.

The 5 still births registered give a rate per thousand births (live and still) of 8·0. This is lower than the rate for England and Wales.

Infant Mortality.

15 deaths were recorded in children under one year of age. These give an infant death rate per thousand live births of 25·0 and can be compared with a rate of 18·0 for England and Wales.

Perinatal Mortality.

The number of still births and infant deaths occurring under the age of one week is 13 and gives a rate per thousand live and still births of 22·0. This can be compared with a rate of 22·0 for England and Wales.

DEATHS.

402 deaths were registered. These give a crude death rate per thousand of the population of 11·8 which after adjustment by the application of the comparability factor of 1·22 is 14·4.

Deaths from Individual Diseases.

The 402 deaths are set out in Table 5 according to cause and sex distribution.

Disease of Heart and Circulatory System.

201 deaths were recorded in this group — 104 males and 97 females. Deaths from these causes begin to increase from the age of 50 years. After the age of 75 years there were 90 deaths in this group, 36 of them were men.

Cancer.

75 deaths — 43 men and 32 women — were recorded in this group.

Deaths per thousand of the population are set out in the Summary of Statistics with comparative figures for England and Wales.

22 deaths occurred from cancer of the lung and bronchus — 17 men and 5 women.

The following table gives the figures for the last 10 years.

<i>Year</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>
1962	17	—	17
1963	21	1	22
1964	20	4	24
1965	15	3	18
1966	19	2	21
1967	7	3	10
1968	27	3	30
1969	18	—	18
1970	18	3	21
1971	17	5	22

Pneumonia and Bronchitis.

There were 29 deaths from pneumonia and 19 from bronchitis. Of the 19 deaths from bronchitis 13 were recorded in men.

Maternal Deaths.

There was 1 maternal death registered in the Borough.

Tuberculosis.

An elderly man died from respiratory tuberculosis.

Accidents.

15 persons — 10 men and 5 women — died as a result of accidents.

2 women and 4 men were involved in motor vehicle accidents. 2 elderly women and an elderly man died as a result of falls. 3 men died from accidental overdose of drugs. A baby died from inhalation of gastric contents and a young girl from suffocation. A middle aged man died after an accident at work.

Suicide.

4 persons — 2 men and 2 women — committed suicide.

An elderly woman from overdose of barbiturates, an elderly woman by drowning, a middle aged man cut his throat and a young boy hung himself.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

48 cases of infectious disease were notified in 1971. The incidence of individual diseases was :— Whooping Cough 16, Tuberculosis 11, Chicken-pox 7, Measles 6, Scarlet Fever 6, Dysentery 1, Infective Jaundice 1.

Whooping Cough.

16 cases were notified. All the cases occurred between the ages of 5 months and 6 years. Most of the cases occurred during January and February.

Tuberculosis.

11 cases were notified. 8 respiratory, 3 non-respiratory. There were 7 males and 4 females. Ages and occupations were varied.

Chicken-pox.

7 cases were notified. All but one of the cases occurred in children between the ages of 6 months and 6 years. The remaining case occurred in a young lady 18 years of age. The cases were spread over the whole of the year.

Measles.

6 cases were notified. All the cases occurred in children aged 6 years and under.

Scarlet Fever.

6 cases were notified, all occurred in children seven years of age and under.

Dysentery.

One case occurred, this was in a boy aged one year of age.

Infective Jaundice.

One case was notified in a 30 year old man.

PREVENTION OF DISEASES.

Vaccination against Smallpox.

The year was marked by a decision taken by the Department of Health on the advice from the Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunization to no longer recommend Vaccination against Smallpox as a routine in this country.

The eradication programme of the World Health Organization continues to make good progress.

Smallpox still exists and travellers to certain countries still require vaccination.

The control of the situation when a case does occur has been good and this is a tribute to many health staffs in many countries.

The surveillance system of travellers from infected areas who have not had vaccination has also worked well.

There have been great changes in the production of smallpox vaccine from an impure vaccine in many forms of containers to a much improved vaccine contained in a small length of plastic tube !

Poliomyelitis, Tetanus, Whooping Cough, Measles.

The Derbyshire County schemes for protection against these diseases continue but a higher response rate is needed, particularly in the case of measles and whooping cough protection. The progress towards computer control will take us towards the 90% protection required if measles is not to occur.

It is well to note that laboratory reports include reports on the isolation of polio virus. A reminder that if adequate protection is not obtained cases of paralysis can again occur.

German Measles.

Protection of the 13–14 year old girls against this disease continues. Also selected groups are advised about the risk.

Venereal Disease.

Reminders are given about gonorrhoea at intervals. Especially is information given about Special Clinics run in various hospitals.

Cholera.

Surveillance of a few travellers from areas where Cholera has occurred was carried out.

Diarrhoea.

Outbreaks of illness associated with diarrhoea are often not brought to notice until well established. Often this is now given the fashionable name of “ gastroenteritis ” and so there is no onus on anyone to report it.

Often too, these outbreaks die out unreported. Of nuisance value to the fit and active — unfortunately disastrous to the poor baby or the older and already ailing who end up at the best requiring hospital treatment.

During the course of medical examinations elsewhere it was noted with great concern that a child who had sonne dysentery developed meningitis. The outcome was a mentally retarded child who will always require special care.

SMOKING AND HEALTH.

A report of your Committee in January, 1971 was as follows :—

“ In anticipation of the report ‘ Smoking and Health Now ’ about the deaths and illness arising and continuing as a result of cigarette smoking, posters have been posted.

Whilst domestic atmospheric pollution makes weather conditions worse, this personal pollution is a menace. There are much better things to do with the money spent in this way.

In my Annual Reports reference has been made to the need to change some of our habits. Modern knowledge and technology has made it possible for people to live much longer. To be born into this world with all the services available, an expensive education and all its advantages, and during all this time to do ones best, by adopting bad habits, to die as early as possible seems to point to some failure.

Perhaps it is difficult for an individual to realise that what one does as a habit for 20 years may incur early death or frequent illness. Nevertheless this is the outcome of some of our modern developments.

Apart from personal pollution the indiscriminate irritation of others is a factor requiring consideration. A person who attends meetings elsewhere spends the night and following day in sheer misery because of cararrh and eye irritation caused by excessive cigarette smoke pollution.

Failing everything else, properly ventilated rooms and non-smoking accommodation and compartments are a great help.

It is suggested that those of us interested in health and our future should give all help possible to those giving up cigarette smoking and encourage their persistence.”

Later in the year an extract from a report made in 1962 was as follows :—

“ Following the recent report on Smoking and Health published by the Royal College of Physicians, the Minister of Health has circulated all Local Health Authorities asking for their help in bringing to the Notice of the public the hazards of smoking.

The Report assesses the evidence about the relationship of smoking and health and concludes that cigarette smoking is a cause of lung cancer and bronchitis and probably contributes to the development of coronary heart disease and various other less common diseases.

Briefly, over 21,000 deaths occur each year from lung cancer. This compares with an average of 894 deaths a year during the period 1921 — 1930.

The number of deaths from lung cancer in women is also rising. This has been expected. Many of us remember the greatly increased smoking of cigarettes amongst women during and since the last war.

One feels that smoking, in particular cigarette smoking, costs the community a far greater sum than is generally realised. For instance there may be long hospital treatment for cancer cases before they die.

There is loss of working years of these 21,000 persons who die each year. Their families need support as a result. Then there is the cost of many fires as a result of the use of smokers materials and matches.

The number of deaths from lung cancer reached the figure of 33,000 in 1969. During these years we have used a considerable amount of Health Education material. There is a more forceful attitude of Central Government Departments and the mass publicity media. There is no doubt in your Medical Officer’s mind that all our efforts must continue to be devoted to try and improve this disastrous situation.”

Efforts later in the year :—

“ Provision for Non-Smokers. At your February Meeting the Medical Officer reported, ‘ failing everything else, properly ventilated rooms and non-smoking accommodation and compartments are a great help.’

The Medical Officer was requested to ask for consideration of non-smokers on the lower decks of double-decker buses. It was not possible to do this until after the postal strike. Unfortunately

no progress has been made. The comments received are as follows :— ‘ It has always been the policy of the Company not to limit the personal freedom of the individual any more than is necessary.’ One is extremely sorry for non-smokers who may be upset by cigarette smoke. ”

Our long campaign continues. Information is now widely known and national action is taken. The formation of A.S.H. will undoubtedly play a great part in the future.

FAMILY PLANNING.

Information is more widespread and more readily available. Services are being extended in all directions.

SUICIDE.

Arising out of attendance at the Royal Society of Health Conference recently a paper presented by a Consultant Psychiatrist working with the Samaritan National Organisation was full of interest.

From 2 branches in 1959 the Samaritan Organisation has expanded to 116 branches at that time.

The Consultant Psychiatrist states, “ The National suicide rates fluctuated between 10 and 12 per 100,000 through the 1950’s achieving a peak of 12·2 in 1963 (the year the Samaritans were nationally organised) and dropping steadily by about 200 per year since that time to 8·9 in 1969 — a total drop of 27%. This is unparalleled in the Western world and it, together with the expansion of the Samaritan movement, is one of the striking social events of the 1960’s.”

Emphasis is placed on the 24 hour service and systematic befriending of lonely people. It is pointed out that most services are not available at night, at weekends or at holiday periods and are not of the type of the Samaritan service.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

Efforts continued as in previous years. Whilst person to person communication is often the most effective, the mass media play a very great part in bringing numerous topics repeatedly before the public.

The Press are most valuable in drawing attention to local incidents which underline points of Health Education. It is important to realize that now the “ one man band ” has less success compared to these more massive efforts. If, however, local efforts are lined up with national efforts the work of all is reinforced.

The poster boards were used throughout the year and the following topics were illustrated :— Smoking and Health, Food Hygiene, Immunisation and Vaccination.

DROWNING ACCIDENTS.

These dangers are remarked on each year. In the first place to give a reminder that danger areas should be properly protected. Discussion about provision of lifebelts took place at one time. Unfortunately, modern vandalism would mean the early disappearance of this form of aid.

The new swimming baths should take away some of the zest to swim in unsafe and impure waters. They also form a vigorous focal centre to train life-savers and all types of swimming adventure in safe conditions.

DANGEROUS LITTER ACT, 1971.

Attention was drawn to this Act which raises maximum penalties for offences under the Litter Act 1958.

Most important however :—

“ In sentencing a person convicted of an offence under that Act the court shall have regard not only to the purpose of the Act in preventing the defacement by litter of places in the open air, but also to the nature of the litter and any resulting risk (in the circumstances of the offence) of injury to persons or animals or damage to property.”

The Medical Officer has always been much perturbed by the amount of broken glass often found in play areas and on occasions in paddling pools. One answer is to encourage the use of plastic containers, which provide their own problems, but do not cause serious injury.

HELP IN THE HOME.

Department of Health and Social Security Circular 53/71.

This is a long and very complete circular, giving guidance to the Social Services about “ Help in the home.”

Chiefly it deals with expanded home help services, confirms powers to provide laundry services, encourages provision of more complete help for short periods in the home and more vigorous support for relatives in caring for people at home is recommended.

Endorsement of our comments of long ago of the need for special assistance with difficult homes (special groups with equipment etc.), and a night-sitting service — an old favourite of ours !

“ But an unclean house occupied by people not fit enough to clean it or provide for themselves constitutes a social problem not in itself requiring medical authentication, and there should be no need to refer to health services about it. A close working relationship between health and social services centrally and in the area organisation should produce sound principles and practice adapted to local needs and capabilities.”

Your Council staff, housing department, health department, etc., have enjoyed excellent relations with former Welfare Officers and now with the Social Service Officers. These endeavours continue in the new arrangement and much useful work is being carried out.

ILKESTON HOME AND PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE.

It has been a pleasure to welcome a General Practitioner to the Chair of this Committee. As commented at his first meeting General Practitioners are often at the receiving end of accident results and his special support on aspects of prevention will be very valuable.

I am indebted to the Secretary of the Committee for a report on the general work. After thanking his staff and members he continued :—

“ Publicity has been greatly enhanced by the use of the ‘ Personal ’ column of the ‘ Ilkeston Advertiser ’ which has been the means of bringing in more speaker engagements than ever before in my time as Secretary of this Committee, and, apart from the articles contributed, this form of publicity must be seriously considered against the more costly form of advertising. It has been my experience over the past year, mainly due to the use of the ‘ Personal ’ column, that many of the organisations asking for talks on Home Safety have a far greater knowledge of the subject than one would expect and I, personally, am encouraged by this. Whilst Home Safety may not be the best subject to talk on, I have found, in the many talks I have given, it is better to involve your listeners in the talk. It is not sufficient to give the ‘ do’s ’ and ‘ don’ts ’ of Home Safety, which becomes a bore not only to the listener but the speaker, but cause this involvement when you will come away more satisfied with your effort and, incidentally, gain more knowledge. It is pleasing to note the teaching staff of the Education Authority are encouraging children to take Home Safety as a project. At a time during the past year I had a continual flow of children requiring information on Home Safety and leaflets on the subject. I shall be asking the Committee to make a grant for a renewal of my depleted stocks for this purpose alone. We have also had more requests for examination in the Duke of Edinburgh’s Award Scheme, and I would urge members to publicise the importance of Home Safety as a subject which can be taken by those wishing to take this Award. The changing of the Committee’s name from the Ilkeston Home Safety Committee to the Ilkeston Home and Public Safety Committee has undoubtedly made quite a difference to the success of the Committee, for it not only increases the prestige but creates more confidence in the many items which would have been considered to be on the fringe of Home Safety prior to making this decision.

Whilst resolutions to the Group Committee have been sparse, what has been done in this direction has met with considerable success and the Committee have every reason to be proud of this. Many items of local improvement have been dealt with by consulting those concerned, not always with success, but more often with success so far as possible. Efforts were made with RoSPA to publish a booklet on poisonous berries, fungi, etc.

without success. Hypothermia was dealt with by an article in the local paper, as was Home Accidents among Old People, Learning to Swim for Safety, Safety First on the Fifth, Danger from Fire, Household Poisons, Clear Out Drugs, Is Your Home Safe, and Careless Storage of Medicines.

Sub-Committees have been appointed to deal with :—

The collection of unwanted medicines and drugs :

The Home Safety Quiz.

In the first, much progress has been made, for this requires a complete and thoughtful survey of all that it entails, and we hope will reach fruition in the year 1972. In the second, the Committee discussed the Group Quiz at length and came to the conclusion not to take part in their 1971 Quiz, which was for adults, but to concentrate on a Junior Quiz in the Borough of Ilkeston, and this also will take place later on in the year 1972.

General.

We would like to thank the Derbyshire Fire Service and the East Midlands Electricity Board for their talks during the year, and also for the use of their premises. We are most grateful.

The Committee offered help and co-operation in the Ilkeston Town Council's proposed campaign to clear litter.

The Committee has on its agenda for 1972 to consider the organisation of a bonfire in Ilkeston.

RoSPA Programme Planning was discussed and it was agreed that the scheme of the Derbyshire Liaison Committee would be better to meet the needs of the County to create a greater impact.

The positioning of gas and electricity meters was an item dealt with by the Committee.

The Ilkeston Home and Public Safety Committee has held Poster Exhibitions throughout the year at various places with the help of the Derbyshire County Council.

The lack of information on non-fatal accidents in the home caused the Committee some concern, for, other than the setting up of independent bodies to carry out this task, this would not be done by the Authority.

A suggestion that Medical Practitioners be asked to give a short talk on accidents in the home at the meetings was considered to be a good idea."

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

General Statistics.

Area in Acres	3,017
Population (Estimated)	34,210
Population per Acre	11.3
Number of Inhabited Houses	12,041
Rateable Value	£1,226,052
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (New Penny)	£11,900
Live Births registered	594
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	8.0
Birth Rate per 1,000 population	17.4
Adjusted Birth Rate (Comparability Factor— 1.01)	17.6
Birth Rate, England and Wales	16.0
Still Births Registered	5
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Births (Live and Still)	8.0
Still Birth Rate, England and Wales	12.0
Deaths registered	402
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population	11.8
Adjusted Death Rate (Comparability Factor— 1.22)	14.4
Death Rate, England and Wales	11.6
Maternal Deaths (Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion)	1
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live and still births)	1.7
Maternal Mortality, England and Wales	0.17
Infant Deaths (under 1 year of age)	15
Infant Mortality per 1,000 Live Births	25.0
Infant Mortality, England and Wales	18.0
Infant Deaths (legitimate) under 1 year of age	13
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births (legitimate)	24.0
Infant Deaths (illegitimate) under 1 year of age	2
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births (illegitimate)	44.0
Infant Deaths (under 4 weeks of age)	10
Neonatal Mortality per 1,000 Live Births	17.0
Neonatal Mortality, England and Wales	12.0
Infant Deaths (under 1 week of age)	8
Early neonatal mortality per 1,000 live births	13.0
Perinatal Deaths (Still births and Deaths under 1 week of age)	13
Perinatal Mortality per 1,000 live and still births	22.0

Death Rate per 1,000 Population from :

Cancer of Lung and Bronchus	0.643
Cancer of Lung and Bronchus, England and Wales	0.630
Cancer, other Forms	1.546
Cancer, other Forms, England and Wales	1.765

TABLE 1

Births

<i>Births</i>	<i>Legitimate</i>			<i>Illegitimate</i>		
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Live	294	255	549	25	20	45
Still	5	—	5	—	—	—

TABLE 2

Still births—1961-1971

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per thousand Births (Live and Still)</i>
1961	15	27·6
1962	16	26·2
1963	8	14·0
1964	8	13·6
1965	12	19·1
1966	10	17·0
1967	10	16·0
1968	8	13·0
1969	6	10·0
1970	7	13·0
1971	5	8·0

TABLE 3
Infant and Perinatal Mortality

<i>Infant Deaths</i>	<i>Legitimate</i>			<i>Illegitimate</i>		
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Under 1 year of age	9	4	13	1	1	2
Under 4 weeks of age	8	2	10	—	—	—
Under 1 week of age	6	2	8	—	—	—
Perinatal Deaths	11	2	13	—	—	—

TABLE 4
Comparative Tables—1961-1971

<i>Year</i>	<i>Population (Estimated)</i>	<i>Birth Rate (per 1,000 of Population)</i>	<i>Death Rate (per 1,000 of Population)</i>	<i>Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Live Births)</i>
1961	34,790	15.2	10.9	22.7
1962	34,960	17.0	9.9	23.6
1963	35,050	16.6	10.6	19.5
1964	34,990	16.6	9.7	13.7
1965	35,240	17.5	10.8	16.2
1966	35,270	16.3	11.1	27.8
1967	35,340	17.1	9.6	8.0
1968	35,440	17.0	10.5	12.0
1969	35,400	16.1	12.5	26.0
1970	35,170	15.5	11.3	13.0
1971	34,210	17.4	11.8	25.0

TABLE 5
Causes of Death

		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>
B5	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	1	—	1
B11	Meningococcal Infection	—	1	1
B19(1)	Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity, etc.	1	—	1
B19(3)	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	5	1	6
B19(4)	Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	5	12	17
B19(6)	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	17	5	22
B19(7)	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	—	4	4
B19(8)	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	—	3	3
B19(9)	Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	3	—	3
B19(10)	Leukaemia	2	—	2
B19(11)	Other Malignant Neoplasms	12	7	19
B21	Diabetes Mellitus	2	1	3
B46(1)	Other Endocrine, etc. Diseases	—	1	1
B23	Anaemias	—	1	1
B46(2)	Other Diseases of Blood, etc.	1	—	1
B46(5)	Other Diseases of Nervous System	2	2	4
B26	Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	4	1	5
B27	Hypertensive Disease	—	2	2
B28	Ischaemic Heart Disease	62	41	103
B29	Other Forms of Heart Disease	8	16	24
B30	Cerebrovascular Disease	22	27	49
B46(6)	Other Diseases of Circulatory System	8	10	18
B32	Pneumonia	15	14	29
B33(1)	Bronchitis and Emphysema	13	6	19
B46(7)	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	2	1	3
B34	Peptic Ulcer	2	1	3
B35	Appendicitis	1	1	2
B36	Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	3	2	5
B37	Cirrhosis of Liver	—	1	1
B46(8)	Other Diseases of Digestive System	1	1	2
B38	Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	1	2
B39	Hyperplasia of Prostate	3	—	3
B46(9)	Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	2	7	9
B41	Other Complications of Pregnancy, etc.	—	1	1
B46(10)	Diseases of Skin, Subcutaneous Tissue	—	1	1
B42	Congenital Anomalies	4	2	6
B43	Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	3	—	3
B44	Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	1	2	3
BE47	Motor Vehicle Accidents	4	2	6
BE48	All other Accidents	6	3	9
BE49	Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	2	2	4
BE50	All Other External Causes	—	1	1
Total All Causes :		218	184	402

TABLE 5 (Continued)

Deaths (Age in Years)					
	0-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
M	24	14	48	67	65
F	18	10	18	44	94

TABLE 6

Diseases Notified During the Year 1971

Age Groups

	<i>Chicken-pox</i>	<i>Dysentery</i>	<i>Infective Jaundice</i>	<i>Measles</i>	<i>Scarlet Fever</i>	<i>Tuberculosis</i>	<i>Whooping Cough</i>
All Ages .	7	1	1	6	6	11	16
Under 1 year .	1	—	—	2	—	—	2
1— . . .	1	1	—	2	1	—	1
2— . . .	—	—	—	1	—	—	4
3— . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
4— . . .	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
5— . . .	2	—	—	1	4	1	4
10— . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
15— . . .	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
25— . . .	—	—	1	—	—	2	—
35— . . .	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
45— . . .	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
65 and over .	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Age unkown .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 7

Diseases Notified, 1961 — 1971

	<i>Dysentery</i>	<i>Infective Jaundice</i>	<i>Measles</i>	<i>Meningitis, Acute</i>	<i>Poliomyelitis, Acute</i>	<i>Scarlet Fever</i>	<i>Tuberculosis</i>	<i>Whooping Cough</i>	<i>Chicken-pox</i>
1961	1	—	94	—	1	3	9	—	116
1962	4	—	75	—	2	4	16	4	44
1963	23	—	459	—	—	7	15	1	29
1964	1	—	82	—	—	17	8	5	128
1965	—	—	477	—	—	19	8	2	13
1966	1	—	156	—	—	3	12	—	99
1967	—	—	388	—	—	3	9	20	30
1968	2	2	67	1	—	11	10	1	7
1969	1	6	145	—	—	5	10	1	8
1970	11	6	355	—	—	6	9	4	10
1971	1	1	6	—	—	6	11	16	7

TABLE 8
Accidents Causing Death to Ilkeston Residents

YEAR	Motor Vehicle Accidents	Overdose of Drugs	Inhalation of Gastric Contents	Falls	Gunshot Wounds	Burns	Accidents at Work	Pedal- Cycle Accidents	Coal Gas Poisoning (Carbon Monoxide)	Drowning	All Other Accidents
1958	7	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
1959	4	1	—	6	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
1960	3	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
1961	5	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	4
1962	4	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
1963	7	2	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
1964	6	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	1
1965	6	—	—	2	—	1	2	—	—	1	—
1966	5	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	2	1	1
1967	8	2	1 Baby	3	—	—	1	—	—	3	1
1968	4	—	3 Babies	3	—	—	1	—	1	1	1
1969	5	1	3 Babies 1 Man	4	—	—	2	2	—	—	2
1970	5	3	3 Babies	4	1	—	3 (from burns)	—	—	—	—
1971	6	3	1	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	1

FACTORIES ACT, 1961 **PART 1 OF THE ACT**

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors).

<i>Premises</i> (1)	<i>Number on Register</i> (2)	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspections</i> (3)	<i>Written Notices</i> (4)	<i>Occupiers Prosecuted</i> (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6, are to be enforced by Local Authorities .	8	1	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority .	135	4	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) .	6	1	—	—
Total .	149	6	—	—

2. Cases in which Defects were found.

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more 'cases'.)

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	1	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork

(Sections 133 and 134)

<i>Nature of Work</i> (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	<i>No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 133(1) (c)</i> (2)	<i>No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council</i> (3)	<i>No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists</i> (4)	<i>No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises</i> (5)	<i>Notices Served</i> (6)	<i>Prosecutions</i> (7)
Wearing apparel — Making, etc. Cleaning and Washing	4	—	—	—	—	—
Others	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	4	—	—	—	—	—

BOROUGH OF ILKESTON

ANNUAL REPORT of the CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Ilkeston*

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my annual report for the year 1971.

It was a year of gradual expansion in most sections of the work of the department. Much more time was able to be devoted to regular routine inspections of the various kinds of premises over which we exercise supervision.

It is the current policy of the Council to accelerate the housing programme and this has resulted in a considerable amount of time having to be given to the work of the inspection and clearance of substandard houses. However, it is most gratifying that we are now able to progress more quickly with this task.

At the beginning of the year there was a shortage of solid smokeless fuels and the Secretary of State for the Environment requested that further smoke control orders be not submitted. This restriction caused our smoke control programme to be compressed into the second half of the year and several orders then had to be dealt with simultaneously.

Adequately staffing the refuse collection service has become a problem, particularly after holidays. Nevertheless, the service has continued to operate reasonably efficiently.

I thank the Chairmen, Vice-Chairmen and members of the Health and Housing Committees for their continuing interest and assistance in the furtherance of the work of the department, the Medical Officer of Health for his advice and support and all the members of the staff of the Health Department for their loyalty, co-operation and zeal throughout the year.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

R. W. BOOTH,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

HOUSING

HOUSING STATISTICS.

Total number of new houses erected during the year	83
By the Local Authority	21
By other Local Authorities	Nil
By other bodies or persons	62
Total number of houses owned by the Local Authority at the end of the year	3,063
Permanent Council Houses (a) Traditional	2,741
(b) Flats and maisonettes	218
Prefabricated Bungalows	100
Others	4
Total number of dwelling houses in Borough 31/12/71	12,049

HOUSING ADMINISTRATION.

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year 1971.

(a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects. (Public Health or Housing Acts)	267
	Number of inspections made for the purpose	1,026
(b)	Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (a) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 & 1932	140
	Number of inspections made for the purpose	296
(c)	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious as to be unfit for human habitation	139
(d)	Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation	128

2. Houses demolished

	<i>Houses Demolished</i>	<i>Displaced Persons</i>	<i>Families</i>
In Clearance Areas	13	130	42
As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957	40	13	6

3. Unfit Houses closed.

Under Sections 16(4), 17(1), and 35(1) Housing Act, 1957	1	1	
---	---	---	--

4. Houses reported Closed and subsequently demolished

1

5. Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied.

	<i>By owners</i>	<i>By Local Authority</i>
(a) After informal action by local authority	33	—
(b) After formal notice under		
(i) Public Health Acts	12	—
(ii) Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957	—	—

6. Clearance and Compulsory Purchase Orders.

The following orders were made during the year :

- No. 153 (Brook Street) Clearance Order
- No. 154 (Nesfield Terrace) Clearance Order
- No. 155 (White Lion Square) Compulsory Purchase Order
- No. 156 (Charlotte Street) Clearance Order
- No. 157/158 (Station Road/Lodge Row) Compulsory Purchase Order
- No. 159 (Ebenezer Street) Compulsory Purchase Order
- No. 160 (Florence Square) Compulsory Purchase Order

The total number of dwellings affected by the Orders was 102.

The following lists show action which has been taken during the current year as well as the progress of action which had been commenced previously.

From Previous Years.

Sections 17 and 18, Housing Act, 1957.

11, Eyres Gardens	Action deferred
14, Rutland Street	Demolition Order operative
19, Carr Street	Demolition Order operative
16, Bridge Street	Closed
173 and 174, Cotmanhay Road	Demolished

Section 42, Housing Act, 1957.

21 — 27 (inc.), Bridge Street	Demolished
10 — 15 (inc.), Abbey Street	Demolished
26, 28, 30 and 32, Nottingham Road	Demolished
69 — 74, 78 — 80, 80a, 81 — 89, North Street, 90, North Street/ 24, Station Road, 25/26, Station Road, 1 and 2, Station Terrace, 1 — 16 and 28 — 36, Slade Street	Demolition Order operative
34 — 39, Lower Granby Street	Demolition Order operative
51 — 65, North Street, 1 — 28, 32 — 45, 47 — 53, Carr Street, 1, 2, 3, Critchley Street, 1 — 11 and 60, Wood Street	Declared Compulsory Purchase Order

10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, Gladstone Street	Demolition Order operative
--	----------------------------

Current Year.

Sections 17 and 18, Housing Act, 1957.

32, Albion Place	Demolished
140, Church Street	Demolished
1, Shaw Street	Undertaking to render house fit for human habitation accepted

Section 42, Housing Act, 1957.

13 — 28(inc.), Brook Street	Declared Clearance Order
23 — 36 (inc.), Nesfield Terrace	Demolition Order operative
17, 19, 21 and 23, White Lion Square	Declared Compulsory Purchase Order
13, 14 and 15, Charlotte Street	Declared Clearance Order
5, 6, 8, 161 — 167 (inc.), Station Road, 1 — 7 (inc.), Lodge Row, 1 — 6 (inc.), Chapel Street Row, 11, 12, 155 — 158, Station Road	Declared Compulsory Purchase Order
1 — 18 (inc.) and 69 — 73 (inc.), Ebenezer Street	Declared Compulsory Purchase Order
1 — 10 (inc.), Florence Square, 39 and 40, Wood Street and 42, Station Road	Declared Compulsory Purchase Order

RENT ACT, 1957

During the year no action was taken under the provisions of this Act concerning certificates of disrepair.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR OF 1971

The following is a summary of the details of visits and inspections made by the public health inspectors during the year.

Inspections to premises	1,026
Re-inspections	418
Visits re-complaints	706
Miscellaneous visits	614
Drainage inspections	208
Drains tested	41
Visits re-Rodent infestations	38
Infectious Disease Investigations	9
Smoke Control Area visits	733
Smoke observations	107
Power Factories inspections	4

Non Power Factories inspections	1
Workplaces inspected	1
Caravan Site inspections	20
Verminous premises inspected and disinfested	72
Petrol installations inspected	32
Visits re-Accumulations and Deposits	101
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises visits	204
Refuse collection visits	81
Riding Establishments inspected	3
Noise nuisance investigations	48
Hairdressing establishments visits	3
Shops Acts inspections	6

Meat and Other Food Inspections.

Water Samples taken	4
Market Food stalls and Delivery Vehicles	34
Annual Fair Food stalls	58
Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspections	448
Visits re unsound food	132
Food premises	352
Ice Cream samples taken	2
Restaurant Kitchens inspected	5
Dairies inspected	2
Bakehouses inspected	2
Swimming Bath samples taken	2

Notices Served.

Number of Informal Notices — Public Health Act, 1936	127
„ „ „ „ — Food Hygiene Regs.,	
1960 and 1962	35
Number of Statutory Notices under Section 17	2
„ „ „ „ „ „ 39	7
„ „ „ „ „ „ 45	1
„ „ „ „ „ „ 56	2
„ „ „ „ „ „ 75	1
„ „ „ „ „ „ 93	19

COMPLAINTS

The number of complaints received at the Office during the year are noted below :—

Number of complaints received during the year	651
Number dealt with by the Public Health Inspectors	305
Number dealt with by the Technical Assistant	8
Number dealt with by the Rodent Operative	330
Number investigated and forwarded to other departments	8

INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND DISINFECTION

Infectious disease enquiries are carried out as required by the Medical Officer of Health. During the year 9 visits were made for this purpose.

No disinfection of premises was necessary.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

There are two adjacent sites licensed as permanent caravan sites, one is for 52 vans and the other for 20 vans. Inspections are made at intervals to ensure that the conditions of the licence are complied with.

There are also, in the centre of the town, two unlicensed sites which are used by showmen as winter quarters. One of these sites has tended to become occupied at other times of the year and is at present the subject of an action by the Council.

It has again been necessary, following complaints during the year, to take action to move several itinerant caravaners who had occupied sites without permission. It would be much more satisfactory if there were available properly established sites to which these people could be directed. However, after seeing the condition of sites vacated by them after only one or two days occupation, it is possible to understand the great opposition there is to any proposed permanent site from residents of houses in the vicinity.

HEALTH EDUCATION

An evening course on Public Health and Hygiene was in progress at the beginning of the year and was concluded soon afterwards. A very well attended evening course on the same subject was held towards the end of the year.

Assistance with lectures at an evening seminar for catering staff was given to the Hotel and Catering Industry Training Board.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

During the year there were 352 inspections made to food premises and 34 inspections were made of food stalls at the Thursday and Saturday markets.

All the food stalls at the Annual Fair were inspected, and with a few minor infringements, were found to comply with the statutory requirements.

There were twenty-seven complaints concerning commodities of food purchased from premises in the Borough. These concerned :—

Foreign bodies in bakery products	.	.	.	.	4
Foreign bodies in tinned goods	.	.	.	.	2
Foreign body in sage and onion stuffing	.	.	.	.	1
Foreign bodies in milk	.	.	.	.	2
Odour of chicken	.	.	.	.	1
Odour of steak and onion pie	.	.	.	.	1
Mould on margarine	.	.	.	.	1
Mould on cheese	.	.	.	.	2
Mould on sausages	.	.	.	.	1
Mould on bakery products	.	.	.	.	7
Mould on tinned rice pudding	.	.	.	.	1
Mites in flour	.	.	.	.	1
Discoloured yogurt	.	.	.	.	1
Sour cream	.	.	.	.	1
Worms in fish	.	.	.	.	1

Legal proceedings were taken in the case of mould in a pork pie resulting in a fine of £30 and £10 costs ; and the mould in a cornish pastie resulting in a fine of £20 and £15.55 costs.

In three cases vendors were warned that more care should be excercised in future.

Of the others, it was not possible to substantiate the complaints in some cases while in the remainder the relevant information to enable action to be taken, could not be obtained.

Food Premises in the Borough.

Transport Cafes	1
Bakers and pastrycooks	11
Butchers	30
Pork Butchers	5
Confectioners	21
Chemists	10
Small General Stores	54
Fruiterers and Greengrocers	19
Fish and Chip vendors	20
Snack bars	9
Tripe dealers	1
Wet fishmongers	8
Market Food stalls	16
Restaurants	6
Grocers and Provision dealers	71
Supermarkets and Multiple Stores	14
Dairies	1
Caterers	3

Premises registered under Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

During the year there have been variations in the number of premises registered and these are now as follows :—

Number of premises registered for the manufacture or sale of preserved food	27
Number of premises registered for the preparation and sale of fried fish	19
Number of premises registered for the sale of ice cream	201

Food and Drug Samples.

The County Analyst has kindly supplied the following information on behalf of the Derbyshire County Council who are the Food and Drugs Authority for the Borough.

“ 127 samples, including 14 Milks, were taken under the above Act in the Borough of Ilkeston during the year 1971.

One sample of Pasteurised Milk was deficient of Fat. A formal sample will be taken.

One sample of Marzipan was of unsatisfactory composition. A following formal sample was satisfactory.

Five samples of Sweets contained non-permitted colouring matter. In each case, the stock was condemned and destroyed.

A sample of Full Fat Soft Cheese with Cucumber did not comply with the Cheese Regulations. The Manufacturer was cautioned.

Two samples of Pork Sausages contained preservative without declaration. Three other samples of Pork Sausage were deficient in meat. In each case the Manufacturer was cautioned.

The remaining samples were classed as satisfactory."

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958

During the year 18 renewals of licences to slaughter animals were granted in accordance with the provisions of the above-mentioned Act.

MEAT INSPECTION REGULATIONS, 1963

Number of regular notices of slaughter operative . . . 1

SLAUGHTERHOUSE

<i>Licensee</i>	<i>Situation</i>
Smedley, Smedley and Woodhouse Limited	Slaughterhouse, Wilton Place

SUMMARY OF SLAUGHTERING AT THE ONE LICENSED PREMISES

Animals Slaughtered during the year.

	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep & Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total</i>
Smedley, Smedley and Woodhouse Ltd.	3,418	30	2	6,467	9,111	19,028

Comparison with slaughtering in previous years :—

<i>Animals slaughtered</i>	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep & Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total</i>
1966	2,733	397	7	7,729	9,012	19,878
1967	3,134	213	9	7,670	9,531	20,557
1968	3,314	140	3	7,273	9,382	20,112
1969	3,295	170	3	6,217	9,651	19,336
1970	3,652	51	4	6,813	9,811	20,331
1971	3,418	30	2	6,467	9,111	19,028

There was a general reduction in the number of animals slaughtered. This was due to a fall off in demand and there seems no doubt that higher prices are a contributing factor.

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part.

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
Number killed (if known)	3,418	30	2	6,467	9,111	—
Number inspected	3,418	30	2	6,467	9,111	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci :						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	1	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	401	1	—	32	246	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	11.73%	3.33%	—	0.49%	2.91%	—
Tuberculosis only :						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	56	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	0.61%	—
Cysticercosis :						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	11	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refriger- ation	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Other Diseases or Injuries.

147 bovine livers	.	.	Abscesses
188 bovine livers	.	.	Fascioliasis
27 bovine livers	.	.	Cirrhosis
1 bovine liver	.	.	Carcinoma
1 bovine liver	.	.	Ascaris
3 bovine livers	.	.	Echinococcus Cysts
2 bovine livers	.	.	Hydatid Cysts
6 bovine livers	.	.	Telangiectasis
1 bovine liver	.	.	Necrosis
1 bovine liver	.	.	Parasites
1 bovine liver and lungs	.	.	Abscesses
2 bovine livers and lungs	.	.	Hydatid Cysts
1 bovine lung	.	.	Hydatid Cyst
1 bovine lung	.	.	Pneumonia
1 bovine lung	.	.	Pleurisy
5 bovine lungs	.	.	Abscesses
1 bovine head	.	.	Abscesses
1 bovine head	.	.	Actinomycosis
8 bovine heads	.	.	Actinobacillosis
1 bovine heart	.	.	Xanthosis
1 bovine heart	.	.	Pericarditis
1 bovine heart	.	.	Congestion
1 bovine hind quarters	.	.	Abscesses
2 sheeps' hearts	.	.	Cysticercus Ovis
3 sheeps' livers	.	.	Cysticercus Tenuicollis
3 sheeps' livers	.	.	Abscesses
1 sheep's lungs	.	.	Abscesses
1 sheep's pluck	.	.	Congestion
2 sheeps' plucks	.	.	Abscesses
1 sheep's pluck	.	.	Carcinoma
1 sheep's pluck	.	.	Pleurisy
28 pigs' lungs	.	.	Pleurisy and Pneumonia
1 pig's lung and heart	.	.	Pericarditis and Pleurisy
3 pigs' hearts	.	.	Pericarditis
1 pig's heart	.	.	Cysticercus Ovis
1 pig's kidney	.	.	Nephritis
2 pigs' kidneys	.	.	Hydronephrosis
4 pigs' kidneys	.	.	Cystitis
2 pigs' hinds	.	.	Severe Bruising
3 pigs' heads	.	.	Abscesses
1 pig's liver	.	.	Cirrhosis
1 pig's liver	.	.	Abscesses
3 pigs' livers	.	.	Strongyli
89 pigs' livers	.	.	Ascaris
1 pig's pluck	.	.	Ascaris and Pleurisy
1 pig's pluck	.	.	Carcinoma
2 pigs' plucks	.	.	Abscesses
4 pigs' plucks	.	.	Congestion

36 pigs' plucks . . .	Pericarditis
49 pigs' plucks . . .	Pericarditis and Pleurisy
14 pigs' plucks . . .	Pericarditis and Adhesions
1 pig's carcase . . .	Multiple Abscesses

Total weight 6,368½ pounds

OTHER UNSOUND FOOD

<i>Weight in pounds</i>		<i>Weight in pounds</i>	
Tomatoes (tinned)	963	Spaghetti (tinned)	0¾
Fruit „	1,075½	Cream „	0½
Ham „	55¾	Marmalade „	1,428
Tongue „	12½	Biscuits „	54¼
Luncheon Meat „	292¼	Fruit Juice „	305
Corned Beef „	95	Pickles (jar)	7¼
Steak „	24	Salt (packet)	13½
Bacon „	14	Cake Mix „	3
Sausage „	16½	Biscuits „	46
Pork „	123	Muscateles (box)	4¼
Beef „	188¾	Puddings „	8
Lamb „	30	Sweets „	90
Steak „	87	Misc. Frozen food	1,492¼
Crab (tinned)	10		
Salmon „	2		
Prawns „	0¾		
Peas „	67¾	Summary :	
Beans „	60	Fruit (tinned)	1,075½
Potatoes „	2	Meat „	79¾
Carrots „	16½	Meat „	428¾
Celery Hearts „	2	Prepared Meat Products	430
Mixed Veggies. „	30¾	Fish (tinned)	12¾
Baked Beans „	88¾	Frozen Food	1,492¼
Beetroot „	24	Miscellaneous	3,246½
Soup „	31		
		Total .	<u><u>6,765½</u></u>

OFFENSIVE TRADES

(Section 107, Public Health Act, 1936)

There is still one rag and bone dealer on the register, but no dealing takes place.

SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT, 1964

There are eight scrap metal dealers on the register.

AIR POLLUTION

The Chairman of the Health Committee, Alderman W. R. Tomlinson and the Deputy Mayor, Councillor D. W. Windmill continued to represent the Council on the Derbyshire Clean Air

Committee and to be delegates to the East Midland Division of the National Society for Clean Air. Alderman Mrs. F. R. Fletcher was re-elected to the Executive Committee of the latter organisation.

Smoke Control Areas.

The following smoke control areas are established in the Borough :—

	<i>Date Operative</i>	<i>Area in Acres</i>	<i>Houses</i>	<i>Commercial</i>	<i>Industrial</i>	<i>Others</i>
No. 1 (Kirk Hallam)	1st October 1966	435	2,010	9	—	8
No. 2 (Kniveton Park)	1st October 1967	117	103	—	1	—
No. 3 (Bowes Well Road)	1st October 1970	352	360	—	5	5
No. 4 (Victoria Park)	1st October 1969	127	661	101	1	10

The programme for the introduction of smoke control areas was disrupted by the shortage of solid smokeless fuels during the early part of the year. Local authorities had been asked not to submit orders for confirmation, but this request was retracted when supplies became more readily available later in the year.

The preliminary work had been completed in smoke control areas Nos. 5, 6 and 7 and these were submitted to the Minister and confirmed by him but all with operative dates in mid 1972.

Domestic Pollution.

During the shortage of fuel the occupants of houses, even in smoke control areas, were burning whatever fuel was available. It was anticipated that this might continue, even when adequate supplies of solid smokeless fuels became readily obtainable, but in only one case was it necessary to warn an occupant to use an approved fuel.

The department also dealt with six complaints of nuisance from back garden bonfires and one complaint concerning the burning of waste at a house doing factory outwork.

Industrial and Commercial Pollution.

107 observations of industrial and commercial premises were made during the year.

Seven complaints were received during the year. These included two complaints of smoke emissions from factory chimneys and one from the chimney of a commercial premises. There were three complaints regarding industrial rubber waste being burnt in the open, and one in respect of plastic waste being burnt in the open at commercial premises.

All these complaints were dealt with satisfactorily except the last one, which is likely to be the subject of legal proceedings.

Two new boiler installations, using automatically fed solid fuel and the installation of one gas fired incinerator, were approved during the year.

Approval was given to the heights of the chimneys serving those installations and also to the height of an all metal flare stack at another works.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

Of the seven complaints still under investigation from last year, all but one were dealt with satisfactorily. In the case of the outstanding complaint, it was proposed to carry out structural reorganisation within the works and that should eliminate or reduce the noise.

Fifteen new complaints were received during the year. Five concerned industrial premises, six commercial premises and four domestic premises. It had been possible to deal with all those cases except one. That concerned an industrial machine and was still being investigated at the end of the year.

It has been repeatedly emphasised that in a town like Ilkeston where industrial and commercial premises are intermixed closely with residential premises, it is often very difficult to maintain an acceptable noise level. A change, in a type of machine, hours of working, or type of work carried out, often results in complaints.

Even residential districts are not without their sources of noise, playgrounds, schools, assembly halls, clubs and public houses, all of which can sometimes be an annoyance, particularly to shift workers and invalids.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

There were four inspections of power factories during the year.

Number of outworkers lists received during the year	.	6
Number of outworkers, first half of year	.	15
Number of outworkers, second half of year	.	19

PETROLEUM (REGULATIONS) ACTS, 1928 and 1936

During the year 51 licences were issued for a total storage capacity of 307,750 gallons of petroleum spirit and 1,300 gallons of petroleum mixture. The total licence fees collected was £201.

Two new installations were licensed during the year. Both of these were required to conform to the latest Model Code issued by the Home Office.

32 inspections were made during the year to ensure that the licence conditions were being complied with.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The following report was submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in respect of work carried out during the year.

Properties other than sewers	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in district .	14,024	24
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	294	1
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats .	177	1
(ii) Mice .	96	—
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification .	3,168	5
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	75	3
(ii) Mice	6	—

Sewers.

4. Were any sewers infested by rats during the year ? YES.

Surface Properties and Sewers.

5. Any other points of interest ?

The general position has been very similar to last year except that 400 sewer entrances — twice the number baited last year — have been treated by contractors with fluoracetamide.

There was again a reduction in the number of premises found to be infested with rats, but the number found to be infested with mice increased.

THE OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

Newly established businesses are still found to be unaware that they ought to be registered. It appears that this will continue to be the situation for some time to come.

Few notifications of accidents are received and these are usually from the national organisations. It would seem that accidents in the smaller establishments go unnotified.

Contraventions have most frequently concerned stairs, floors and passages. The storage of commodities on stairs and passages is still far too common.

Lack of general cleanliness in staff and stock rooms, shortages of first aid equipment and thermometers are also often encountered.

TABLE A
REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

<i>Class of premises</i>	<i>Number of premises registered during the year</i>	<i>Total number of registered premises at end of year</i>	<i>Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year</i>
Offices	7	73	10
Retail shops	21	236	95
Wholesale shops, warehouses	1	3	1
Catering establishments open to public, canteens	1	21	4
Fuel storage depots	—	4	—
TOTALS	30	337	110

TABLE B
NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS TO REGISTERED PREMISES :— 204

TABLE C
ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES BY WORKPLACE

<i>Class of workplace</i>	<i>Number of persons employed</i>
Offices	688
Retail shops	966
Wholesale departments, warehouses	22
Catering establishments open to the public	158
Canteens	10
Fuel storage depots	24
Total	1,868
Total Males	792
Total Females	1,076

TABLE D
EXEMPTIONS

Part I	—	Space (Section 5(2))	—	Nil
Part II	—	Temperature (Section 6)	—	Nil
Part III	—	Sanitary Conveniences (Section 9)	—	Nil
Part IV	—	Washing Facilities (Section 10)	—	Nil

TABLE E
PROSECUTIONS

Prosecutions instituted of which the hearing was completed in the year :—Nil.

Number of complaints (or summary applications) made under Section 22 :—Nil.

Number of interim orders granted :—Nil.

TABLE F
INSPECTORS

No. of inspectors appointed under Section 52(1) or (5) of the Act :—4.

No. of other staff employed for most of their time on work in connection with the Act :—Nil.

As a result of the inspections made, 57 preliminary notices of contravention of the Act were issued.

There were four notifications of accidents, all of which were investigated.

DISINFESTATION

It was necessary to disinfest 72 properties, nearly all dwelling-houses, during the year. In all cases the infestations were of common insect pests, and no special problems were encountered.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

SHOPS (EARLY CLOSING DAYS) ACT, 1965

Visits have been made regarding possible infringements at intervals throughout the year. The only action necessary was to warn the occupiers of several shops that they were breaking the law by carrying on their businesses on Sunday.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

There are three licensed premises in the Borough. These were all inspected from time to time during the year.

**RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT,
1951**

There are five premises registered to use rag flock.

HEATING APPLIANCES (FIREGUARDS) ACT, 1952

A number of inspections were made of shops selling new or second hand appliances, but none were found that did not comply with the legal requirements.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT ACT, 1964

There is only one licensed establishment in the Borough. This has been found to be satisfactory.

RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACTS, 1964 and 1970

Only one premises is licensed. This received inspections at intervals during the year. All the horses were examined by a veterinary surgeon during the year and found to be fit.

DRAINAGE AND SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

Pail Closets.

There are four pail closets still in existence at premises which cannot be readily be connected to the sewer.

Cesspools.

Seven houses and one factory drain into cesspools.

REFUSE COLLECTION

There were no material alterations to the refuse collection service, the vehicles in use being those stated in the report for last year. Due to the extension of the statutory holidays by a further days concessionary holiday it was no longer possible to maintain regular collections over these periods. It was therefore decided to try an issue of plastic sacks to premises which would not get a collection soon after the holidays. This was well received and consequently similar issues of sacks will be made at all holiday times in the future.

Staffing the service became more of a problem during the year due to an unusual amount of illness, prolonged absences due to accidents and the workmen becoming entitled to extended annual holidays. At no time was a full compliment of workmen available and some teams had to work short handed for months at a time.

The total weight of refuse collected during the year was estimated at 11,150 tons, of which an estimated 1,000 tons was trade refuse.

Average weight per house per week	.	.	.	30 lbs.
Weight per 1,000 population per day	.	.	.	16.26 cwts.
Number of premises from which refuse is collected	.	.	.	12,967
Average haul, single journey to tip	.	.	.	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles

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